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SHADE OF TREES.

As trees are placed either naturally or artificially around the borders of fields appropriated to tillage, it is important that the farmer should be apprized of the different effects which the shades of different trees may have on certain plants. The information on this subject is derived from the certificate of Mr Livingston, of New York.

I planted maize, says he, on the west side of a young wood, consisting of oaks, poplars, a few chestnuts, and a large mulberry somewhat advanced into the field. The shade made by the rising sun extended nearly across the field, and was not entirely off until about ten o'clock. I remarked that as far as the shade of the chestnut reached, the corn was extremely injured; it was yellow and small. The conical shape of the morning shade, from particular trees, might be traced to considerable extent, in the sickly appearance of the plants. The black oaks were likewise injurious, but less so than the chestnuts: the poplars very little so. Near the mulberry tree the corn was covered by its shade for a very long time every morning, and though not so large as that which had more sun, maintained a healthy appearance.

He further remarks, that the shade of the black oak is particularly hurtful to the growth of wheat: that of the locust is, on the contrary, beneficial to grass grounds: and that of the sugar maple does but very little injury to the growth of grain, and more to grass.

From the observations respecting the effects of the shades of the sugar maple, the mulberry, and the locust, it might be expedient to plant those trees around some fields designed for pasture, grain, or meadow: especially the locust, which, in the essay on the management of wood land, is described to be very valuable for many mechanical purposes, which require solidity and durability. It will propagate itself too, in the most barren places, where the soil is even so light as to be blown away by the winds. By sheltering such places, and dropping its leaves on them, it causes a sward to grow over them, and grass to grow upon them. It is however, objected by some, that it is not advisable to plant the locust on the borders of fields, on the account of their spreading too much, by scattering their leaves, unless on those which are most barren. This objection, however, it would seem, might be obviated, when the field to be enclosed by the locust, was often to be appropriated to the purposes of tillage, especially in the culture of the hoe, by which every superfluous plant may be suppressed.—*Farmer's Library.*

[From the Baltimore Farmer.]

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Mr Roberts,

Sir—Being unused to appear before the public, it is natural that I should feel some delicacy when I attempt to answer the questions you have propounded; but as you assure me that my ideas will be useful, at least to some of your readers, I will venture to communicate the result of my experience. In respect to your first question, whether I believe the sheep husbandry to be profitable, I reply that it is a very profitable business in Maine. With regard to pasturing them on worn out lands, I answer—they will greatly enrich such lands, and destroy most of the noxious weeds and bushes which may come in their way; and to these generally succeeds a rank growth of white clover. Such weeds as the sheep will not destroy they crop the herbage close about the roots of, so that they may be handily cut with a scythe or dug up with a hoe. I believe all herbs of a bitter or aromatic taste, are eaten with avidity by sheep, and are generally soon cleaned from the ground. The *brake* and *thistle* are noxious plants which sheep will not eat till they are cut and wilted; but they may be broken down and checked in their growth by a little care in salting the flock on the spots infested. I have known land which was so worn out and weedy, that it would not produce a crop worth harvesting, so completely renovated as to yield abundant crops of corn, wheat, or grass. The time necessary to pasture the land will vary from three to six years, according to the state it is in when appropriated to this use, and other circumstances. This may be thought a slow way of manuring land, but let the farmer remember that it costs him nothing; but on the contrary, yields him a handsome profit all the while. Unless the ground to be pastured is already in grass, it should be sowed with red clover or timothy, and some rye would doubtless be beneficial, as it would come forward sooner than the grasses.

I have had but little acquaintance with any particular breed of sheep in its pure state; our sheep are mostly a mixture of the Merino and Saxon, with the English or common sheep first introduced into the country; so we have almost every grade of wool from the coarsest to the finest. I think the nearer they approach the merino, the more weighty* and valuable the fleece, but the ewes are less sure to raise their lambs, and are considered less valuable for mutton, but I think the merinoes are the most profitable sheep.

A good flock of sheep grade ¾ merino ¼ ewes, ½ wethers, ¼ of which are yearlings, well washed, should average about 3½ per head.

I have endeavored to answer your questions according to the best of my knowledge; if any farmer doubts the veracity of my statements he can try for himself.

I am aware that a flock of sheep by judicious management may be improved to almost any degree, but so many wiser heads and abler pens than mine have been employed to point out the necessary steps, I think it unnecessary for me to say any thing on that subject.

Lewis Armstrong.

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* The neighbors of our friend from Maine, cannot yet have had any of the Bakewell or Southdown's introduced among them, or he would not talk of the merinoes imparting weighty fleeces to the respective grade sheep

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Why shouldn't a Farmer know a thing or two?—Why should not a farmer know more than other folks? They certainly ought to, for they have in this country more to do than others. They have to make more use of the powers or laws of nature than other folks; they have to use the elements for tools—they are indeed practical chemists (whether they are aware of it or not,) for they have to make use of the various substances which nature gives them—they have to combine, separate, modify, and change, both simple and compounds. Their farm is at one and the same time a laboratory and a workshop, and in proportion as they operate in such a way as to afford the several elements of which the substances are composed, and upon which they are operating, to disunite or combine will be their success. They depend upon the vegetable world for subsistence—their labor is among and upon the plants of the earth—why should they not know the proper name and nature of every tree and herb and plant? They have to contend with insects and animals—why should they not know the habits and the natures of these as well or better than any other class of people? They have to work upon the earth, they have to put it into a condition to bear a good crop, they have to change the state of it and adapt it to the various purposes and crops,—why should they not know more and better respecting the ingredients of their soils—the various mineral or fossil substances which they may find either upon their own or other's farms? They have to "discern the face of the sky," and watch the changes of the atmosphere, and regulate their movements in accordance to the changes of the weather, temperature, &c. Why should they not know as much or more of the composition of the air or atmosphere, and the science of meteorology, than any other people? They must use tools or implements of labor. They must take advantage of the principles of mechanics, and the application of mathematics to practical life. Is there any good reason why they should not know as much or more than others, respecting the science of Mechanics or Natural Philosophy. In this country they have to contribute largely to the support and formation of the government, and upon them depends the election of rulers and lawmakers—why should they not understand the fundamental principles of national law—political science, and political economy? They have to administer to the sickness of animals under their charge,—heal wounded and restore health,—why should they not perfectly understand comparative anatomy, at least, and also physiology and treatment of diseases, as well as any others? Indeed, so wide is the field of his labors, so numerous the objects with which he is connected, so various the operations which he has to perform, that we verily think a farmer ought to be the most learned man on earth. But can one man conquer or make himself perfectly familiar with every science and everything? By no means—yet nevertheless he should have his mind so well stored

with the general principles of all the sciences, that he can be guided by them when it becomes necessary to be more particular: and to know when he employs a man devoted particularly to any one branch, whether he is competent to the task, and will discharge his duty to him with fidelity and precision.—*Maine Farmer.*

[For the New England Farmer.]

NOTES BY THE WAY--NO. 3.

In addition to the obstacles to the culture of good fruit mentioned in my last communication, I found that the Temperance Reformation, was also adding a mite to the common mass of destruction. [1.] I was informed by many where I saw fine looking fruit trees lying in the fields, which had fallen before the axe of the farmer, that they had cut these trees down because the cider which they formerly made from the apples was not saleable, owing to the prevailing idea that this cider drinking was a species of intemperance. [2.] I was extremely happy to witness such a progress in the onward march of so good a cause; but I must confess this seems to me rather a refinement in temperance. I cannot believe that our farmers, who are used to their mug of cider at morning, noon and evening, degenerate in many cases into drunkards, and if any do become tipplers, I think the reason may be traced to some other source beside cider drinking. What say you, Mr Editor; are we farmers likely to become tipplers from using cider—I have read sundry sage monitions from thy prolific pen on this high and holy cause of Temperance, but I do not recollect that you told us to beware of cider. Thy address to sundry soldiers in the war against intemperance at Charlestown, delivered "lang syne," surely said naught about *cider*, to say nothing of the many by-way thrusts thou hast given the monster.—Has the grave and watchful Dr Caustic been derelict in duty, or can we still drink cider with a good conscience? (3.) I will, however, in the absence of thy advice and counsel remark that it is an established point that in those countries where light native wines are most abundant there is the least intemperance.—Can we not consider cider as at present standing in the same relation to our farmers that "light native wines" do to the inhabitants of the vine clad fields of Europe?—(4.)

While speaking of Temperance, permit me to enter my protest against a sentiment contained in No. 1, of the current volume of the Farmer, copied from the Vermont State Journal. I cannot vouch for the "Green Mountain Boys," having no personal acquaintance with them—but so far as the farmers of Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire are concerned, I can safely say the assertion is unfounded. In describing a good and bad farmer, the writer says, "*Ninety nine times in a hundred the difference is owing to intemperance and the evils which follow in its train.*"

I do not believe that this accusation will hold good with any class of men—I know it will not with the farmer. It is an old maxim, "to give even old Nick his due;" let us farmers have no more put on us than is our due, and we can trudge on very well. I dislike these wholesale assertions—they never did good to any cause, and such a good cause as Temperance needs not false assertions for its support. I thank heaven, that the farmer, however guilty he may be in many cases of negligence and carelessness, to the detriment of his own true interests, is more generally than any other class, guiltless of the charge of making himself worse than the brute. He may be guilty in many cases of the sins of *omission*, but is to a greater degree than most classes of society, innocent of those of *commission*.

In my conversations with the farmers in this part of the state, I find the difficulty of transportation, to be a general subject of complaint and an obstacle to the prosperity of the cultivator. It appears to me, however, this is more imaginary than real; there are many articles which would command a market at their doors, and many others which might be introduced, which would cost but a trifle for their transportation to market.—Will you, Mr Fessenden, or some of your practical correspondents, give us of the Granite State, a word of advice as to what would be the most profitable culture for our soil, climate, &c.? Why would not the mulberry grow well on our rocky, but strong soils—if we can raise the mulberries, we have little hands enough for the tending the worms. Perhaps Mr Kenrick or Mr Cobb, or somebody who has tried this business, will give us their advice and instruction in this matter. Or perhaps you can tell us how we may make our lands more profitable still. They say "up country," the Editor of the Farmer has studied so long at farming, that he raises his cabbages and corn on a sheet of paper, in one corner of his study—and his corn and wheat on his house top, merely for experiment's sake.(5.) Be this as it may, wilt thou, respected sir, please to inform us if you can how we may "bring our" produce "to a fine market," or what we shall raise to bring to market at the least expense for transportation.

Speaking of what "they say" up here in New Hampsihre, they tell a story about the "great man" of one of the towns about here, which "they say" is literally true. A traveller was riding along through one of the villages, not remarkable for its thriftiness; he came at length to a part which looked thrifty and flourishing. He found on inquiry this was the town of B———. And every one seemed duly impressed with the grandeur and riches of the owner of many of the most extensive and fine farms, and they thought he was "a little the greatest man they ever did see." As our traveller was riding along, he accosted a man with, "Friend, whose fine farm is this?" "Oh, that's Judge H.'s," replied he of the plough. The next fine thing he saw was a beautiful orchard, and he asked a lad whose orchard that was. "That? oh, that's Judge H.'s!" A splendid house, with outbuildings, &c. in the same style next struck his attention, and he inquired who lived there. "Judge H." was the reply. His next interruption was near a school-house, where the boys "all in a row," pulled off their hats, and the girls dropped their curtsey as regularly as if it had been done by machinery. Having the organ of *philoprogenitiveness* well developed, he entered into a confab with them. "Who owns the school-house?" asked he. "Judge H." "Who hires the school-ma'am?" "Judge H." (He was a school-committee man.) By and by he asked the very common question, "Who made you, my little man?" "Judge H.!!" was the serious reply.

G———, June 19.

I stopped today at the hospitable mansion of Mr P——, about two miles from the delightful village at Meredith Bridge, after a ride through a succession of fine scenery. On each side of us were hills, over which, the air being light, and a rain-storm threatening, the clouds rolled in all their still and magnificent grandeur. The bright and beautiful sky above and beyond the low flying clouds, seemed like glimpses of a brighter world beyond and above this dull earth of ours. It is in such scenes as these, the lover of the grand and beautiful in nature reaps a full reward for the "peltings of the pitiless storms" to which he may be exposed in his pilgrimage. To those who have breathed the pure air of the mountain, or sported amid the green vales of the country, in youth, it brings up to remembrance all their childish delight in these scenes, and many a sigh is cast for past joys, and the wish half uttered that, for a while, the cold cares of manhood might be forgotten, and their hearts might be as light and careless as when "their nights and days were full of joy."

"Yes, when thy heart in its pride would stray
From the pure first loves of its youth away;
When the sullying breath of the world would come
O'er the flowers it brought from its childhood's home—
Think thou again of the woody glade,
And the sound by the rustling ivy made;
Think of the tree at thy father's door,
And the kindly spell shall have power once more."

But I am wandering, as usual, from my subject. I found Mr P——'s farm one of the best I had seen in my journey. His barns large and commodious—his tools in fine order, and of the best kind—out-houses and fences neat and in good repair—his orchard, except that it was rather too thick set, very fine. It was the residence of one who takes a pride in being a farmer, and who thinks a thing is not "well enough," so long as it can be made better. Mr P—— raises apples of all kinds, so that he can have a continued succession, from the earliest to the latest, and this part of his farm is a good source of income. In my walk about his farm, in the evening, I missed a fine looking lot of cattle I had seen driven into the yard; and on inquiring, I found he drove them every night on to about an acre of land, previously fenced in, where he folded them, in order to manure the ground for raising corn the next season. This mode of manuring struck me as a good one, and he assured me he had found it the best way to manage his corn lands. I shall not now enter into any details as to his mode of proceeding, his success, &c., as I hope he will give us, through your columns, his experience in this process of manuring, its results, &c. From his known interest in the welfare of his brother farmers, I have no doubt he will feel willing to send you a full account of his mode of raising corn, and also of his many improvements on his farm, and thus insure the thanks of many of the inexperienced.

Your friend, RUSTICUS IN URBE.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

1. The principles of temperance, rightly understood, tend to the introduction and culture, instead of the destruction of fruit trees. They would lead us, however, to the exclusive propagation of those fruits which are best for the table and culinary purposes. It has often, and we believe justly, been observed by the celebrated Mr Knight, and others, in substance, that good fruit is not only a substitute for, and an antidote against ardent spirit, but a taste for fruit is incompatible and cannot coexist with an appetite for intoxicating liquors.

2. Apples may be applied to other purposes besides that of cider making. Their uses for the kitchen, the parlor, the sick chamber, &c. are not only unobjectionable, but very salutary. Even before it was the fashion to talk about temperance, when cider drinking was considered indispensable to good living, not one farmer in ten made any money by making cider, "for it cost more than it came to." Besides, it has been found that apples are good for swine. [See N. E. Farmer, vol. xiii. p. 100, 116.] If a farmer should set fire to his ripe crop of rye, for fear it should be made into whiskey, he would not be more foolish than those who destroy their orchards lest apples should be made into cider; which is almost the only *bad* use of which apples are susceptible. If a fruit tree does not produce good fruit, let it be grafted from some other which does; but unless rotten or worn out by age, let it not be destroyed as worthless.

3. In the address to which our correspondent alludes, the practice of giving cider to children is condemned, as creating an unnatural appetite for intoxicating drink—p. 8. Likewise, a table is appended in the pamphlet containing that address, from Brande's Manual of Chemistry, by which it appears that strong cider is composed of about one fifth alcohol—p. 43. Brandy and gin are said by the same author to contain almost one half alcohol. "A bottle of Madeira," said M. Brande, "has in it nearly a pint of proof spirit; a quart of strong cider, more than six ounces; and a bottle of ale, about four ounces." Alcohol is the evil spirit with which the advocates of temperance are contending; and whether the demon puts on the shape of wine, rum, gin, brandy or cider, is a matter of little comparative consequence. Alcohol, however, is of use in the arts, and perhaps sometimes in medicine, and the same may be said of arsenic and other poisonous substances. We do not always refuse a glass of wine, nor a tumbler of beer or cider, (though of late years we never take ardent spirit) but we believe that abstinence from fermented liquors, including cider, as well as distilled spirit, is alone consistent with the genuine canons of temperance. If an old farmer, like us, the wrong side of 50, wishes for a little cider, let him have it; and if he does not drink more than a pint a day, we won't put him in the newspaper. But the young folks are better off without it. In the cider counties in England, the farmers in the habit of drinking cider, are visited with gout as decidedly severe and genteel as ever twinged the great toe of a nobleman.

4. We doubt whether the people in wine countries are so very temperate. We have testimony that intoxication is common in France. See a letter from J. F. Cooper, Esq.—N. E. Farmer, vol. xi. p. 413.

5. The Editor's practical knowledge of husbandry was obtained from hard work on a farm, from infancy till he was nearly twenty-one years of age; and since that time, he has always been somewhat attentive to agricultural pursuits and improvements. Every sort of work performed in the ordinary routine of farm cultivation, is as familiar to us as to any other farmer who ever followed that occupation (as we once did) in New Hampshire—in which State, and near Connecticut river, we had the honor to be born and brought up.

LOCOMOTIVE POWERS OF SEEDS.

The forms of seeds are very curious, and infinitely diversified; some are like a horn, a crescent, a shield, or a horse-shoe; others resemble a snail (medicago) or a caterpillar (scorpus)—others again will be found like a shuttlecock, as the cyanus; all these forms, we reasonably conclude, have their design—"nothing cometh by chance." These peculiarities in structure are connected with their preservation, their dispersion their insertion into the soil, and the depth to which they penetrate, as well as their mode of germination. The feather grass, stipa pennata, is plumed like an arrow, which will preserve the seed in a particular direction; and as soon as it darts down upon the earth, it worms or screws itself into the soil, to a certain depth; when the plume, having fulfilled its office, breaks off, flies away, and becomes the sport of the winds. Though this be a very singular phenomenon, the shuttlecock seeds of the thistle and dandelion afford examples of contrivances of a somewhat similar kind. The seeds of the tillansia, or wild pine of the West Indies, a parasite on other plants, are supplied with long threads, which have the property of coiling themselves round the branches of trees, and thus become fixed, until the seeds germinate. Many seeds are remarkably susceptible of moisture. The seeds of the musk cranes-bill are connected with an apparatus which unscrews itself when moist, and coils up again when dry. When these seeds are moistened, they begin to move, and the minute hairs serve as feet to direct their movements. When the bearded oat is left for some, time undisturbed in the barn, along with other grain, it is found to have escaped from the husks, and crept to a distance from its former attachment.

The grains of equisetum sylvaticum, when placed on a table, and viewed through a lens present an appearance like insect motion, and may be seen to leap over an intervening object. If we shake a frond, for instance over damped paper when examined by a lens, the minute seeds will appear to crawl about like so many spiders. Thus the application of the awn of the wild oat for the purpose of hygrometry, and the still more sensible Indian grass employed in Captain Kater's ingenious and beautiful instrument. The peculiar inclination in the inequalities of the surface in the awn of barley will prevent its retrogression, while its expansion by moisture will impel it from the spot where it originally fell; its march onward therefore, will be incessant from moisture, and it will merely pause in its progress, when that moisture exhales. Mr Edgeworth constructed an automaton figure on the principle of the animated oak, which in a few weeks, walked across the room. The screw like structure of the bearded oat is very apparent, resembling in some measure the remarkable stem of the screw pine, which is perhaps designed to serve a somewhat similar purpose in its relations to moisture; if we breathe on the seed, the awn, which is a little elevated above the plane of the horizon, will be put in motion, and describe the segment of a circle. When the avena fatua, or mad oat, is therefore moistened, it writhes like a being possessing life: of this description is the seed of the geranium cicutarium, and others. The seed vessel of the didyma carpus rexii, which is twisted up in the form of a spiral coil, unwinds with moisture, and drops its seed under circumstances favorable to their germination.—*Murray's Physiology of Plants.*

A PROTECTION FOR WALL FRUIT TREES is now exhibited in the Horticultural Society's Garden at Chiswick, which deserves the attention of every gardener: it is simply that of stretching straw ropes in front of the trees, the lowest about 4 feet from the ground, and about 2 feet from the wall; and the highest a few inches under the coping, and from 6 inches to 1 foot from the wall. The intermediate ropes are about 2 feet apart. The ropes are kept at regular distances from each other and from the wall, by being tied to cords: one end of which is fastened to a nail or hook driven in under the coping, and the other end to a stake driven into the ground about 4 feet from the wall. In this way the lines serve as rafters, and the angle formed by the lines with the perpendicular of the wall being about 15 degrees, the rough straw ropes, though two feet apart in the direction of the slope, are not above six inches apart, measured horizontally. It is in consequence of this closeness horizontally that they protect the trees, by preventing the perpendicular radiation of the heat from the surface of the ground; and it is in consequence of their distance vertically that they do not injure the blossoms by shading them from the sun. It is clear, from the trial in the Horticultural Society's Garden, that these ropes are just as effective in protecting the trees as netting or bunting; and as the cost is so very much less, especially in the country, where coarse wheat straw or litter is abundant, no gardener who is allowed hands sufficient to do the work of his garden need ever have his wall trees injured by frost.—*Loudon's Magazine.*

WHEAT CROPS DESTROYED BY FIELD-MICE IN FRANCE.—From Angerville it is stated that the ten bad crops which have occurred during the last fifteen years have almost ruined our cultivators, and have caused many farms to be tenantless, the occupiers returning them on to the hands of the landlords as the leases fall in. One proprietor alone in this district has now five or six farms in this predicament. The cause of all this distress is attributed to the field mice. They devastate every spot, and this year they have invaded fresh districts, and some growers have delayed sowing their wheat till spring, there being no chance of protecting it from these vermin; and in such cases the mice have forsaken the fields where they could not find subsistence, to prey on the seed in situations where such precautions had not been used.

THE CROWN OF THORNS.—There still exists a plant in Palestine, known among Botanists by the name of the "Thorn of Christ," supposed to be the shrub which afforded the crown worn by the Saviour at his crucifixion. It has many small sharp prickles well adapted to give pain, and as the leaves greatly resemble those of ivy, it is not improbable that the enemies of the Messiah chose it from its similarity to a plant with which emperors and generals were accustomed to be crowned; and thence that there might be calumny, insult, and derision, meditated in the very act of punishment.

The white mulberry besides its admirable quality of affording food for silk worms, is said to furnish a wood as durable for posts as the best locust or cedar.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

CANADA THISTLES.

The suggestions of our correspondent, in the following communication, that frequent ploughing will destroy the Canada thistles, is in confirmation of the practice of Mr Hillhouse, as related in the May number of the Cultivator. The object of both gentlemen was the same—to prevent the plant from vegetating; whilst the one used the plough, the other substituted the hoe for that purpose, and both, it appears were effectual; these communications contain important suggestions, and we have no doubt they will be acted upon by some of our farmers the coming season.

We have this moment been called upon by a neighbor to the gentleman who sent us the communication, who says the practice of killing the thistle in the above instance, as related by our correspondent, was so completely successful, that where any are now left, this plan to subdue them is invariably resorted to—that a small farm in the vicinity was sold a few years ago at the moderate price of not more than $25,00 per acre, because the ground was almost covered with the thistle, that the method of frequent ploughing was adopted by the purchaser, and the thistles were so perfectly subdued that hardly a single one can now be seen, and this same farm would now readily sell at double the original price. We cannot for a moment doubt the correctness of the above statements; and if frequent ploughing is the remedy to destroy the thistle, a knowledge of the fact ought to be most extensively diffused.

A.

[From the Cultivator.]

I am happy to perceive the attention of a subscriber is drawn to the destruction of the Canada thistle. What he writes is from actual experience, the best school extant. The gentleman's mode of destroying the most noxious of all weeds, (the Canada thistle,) I consider to be based upon just principles, viz. that of totally depriving it of a top through one summer. This is one effectual mode of eradicating them; but I think we may pursue a system of management, where there are large quantities of this thistle, in a more sure and effectual way, than the one in your May number of the Cultivator signed a Subscriber. What I here state is also from actual experience. For the last four years I had two farms which were harassed more or less with the above named thistle, one of them being a small farm was almost overrun with it, so much so, as to almost ruin both the grass and grain crops. My mode of treatment is, to plant the field one year. That will subdue the sod. The next year commence as soon as the thistles come up in the spring, to plough them, say once in two or three weeks, or as often as they come up or appear, until it is time to sow the field with winter grain. By this time the thistles, if attended to as directed, will be totally destroyed. I have killed, last season, full ten acres in this way; the season before, as many more, and three years ago, from one to two acres. Small spots may be wholly kept down, in pasture fields, by salting stock upon them, and at the same time see to them as often as once a week, that there are no tops left. If there are, strong brine, when the ground is moist, poured on them, will kill them, but if you kill all there are in sight today, in one week examine and you will find more, so that it requires attention or else you will lose your labor; there is no half way work about it; when they are bad in a stone wall, the best way is to remove it to some other place not infested with them. The number of times of ploughing required to kill mine, has varied from five to ten times, and when the ground is bare you can plainly see whether you have destroyed them or not.

If the above article should be the means of assisting the destruction of one square rod of ground covered with the Canada thistle, the writer will be fully recompensed. A SUBSCRIBER.

Remarks by the Editor of the Yankee Farmer.—We had a few patches of Canada thistles in our garden; one was in a beet bed and another in a piece which we usually planted in potatoes and cabbages; as the soil was rich and well cultivated, they came up very thick and grew rapidly and for a year or two they were very troublesome. We cut them off as they appeared above the surface, and they would soon start again very vigorously, but we continued to cultivate the ground and cut them up as they appeared, and in about two years they were completely destroyed.

PLOUGHING UNDER GREEN CROPS FOR MANURE.

Being the owner of a small farm, most of which was in a low state of cultivation at the time I commenced making experiments, and feeling desirous of enriching it faster than I could with stable and barn yard manure, the quantity made being small, I therefore resolved to try the effect of ploughing under green crops. The piece upon which I tried my experiment contains nearly four acres, and is of a hazle-nut colored loam, lying near the Connecticut river.

In 1831, the lot above mentioned had wheat and rye reaped from it; about 1 3-4 were of wheat and produced 17 bushels, yielding 9 5-7 bushels to the acre. The 2 1-4 acres of rye yielded about 27 bushels, being 12 bushels to the acre —total of wheat and rye, 44 bushels. The ground for the wheat was ploughed three times and had the same number of harrowings. That for rye was ploughed but twice, with two harrowings; clover and herds grass were sown on the whole piece. At the time of raising the grain, I did not intend trying any experiment; but the grass seed not having come up well, the lot was ploughed once in August, 1832, and sown with rye, was fed down with sheep in the fall and also in the spring, until about May; thus affording sufficient feed to pay the expense of the seed for the first crop.

After the sheep were taken from the grain, it was left to grow until about the time it blossomed, when it was ploughed under, and the ground sown with buckwheat—1-2 bushel of seed to the acre. When the buckwheat was in blossom, that was also ploughed under; after which the ground was suffered to remain until a short time before it was sown, when it was again ploughed once, sown with wheat and rye, October, 3d. Previous to sowing the wheat, the seed was soaked about twentyfour hours in brine, and afterwards rolled in plaster, where it remained in a body twelve or sixteen hours. My object in treating it in this manner was to prevent smut, and the ravages of the Hessian fly, which has several times destroyed some of my wheat; but fortunately the crops the present year were uninjured by them. The rye was sown in its natural state.

In the spring of 1834 the whole piece was plastered with about two bushels to the acre. It was sown for the purpose of benefitting the young grass, and it has now (spring of 1835) come up well, and bids fair to produce nearly twice the quantity of feed usually obtained from it in a season. The quantity of grain which the piece produced the past season is as follows: About one acre was sown with white flint wheat and yielded 16 bushels—2 3-8 acres were sowed with red bearded wheat, and produced 33 bushels, making in all 49 bushels or 14 1-2 to the acre—5-8 of an acre was sown with rye and yielded about twelve bushels, being at the rate of 19 1-5 bushels to the acre. The increase of the wheat crop, according to the above estimate, was more than 49 per cent. and that of the rye more than 59 per cent. Had the past season been favorable for wheat crops, I doubt not that I should have obtained eight or ten bushels more. Perhaps some may think the plaster caused the last crop to be better than the preceding one; but I do not think it was, as I sowed some on a piece of rye the past season, a part of which was left unplastered, and it could not be discovered that the plaster benefitted either rye or land—the soil was the same as that on which the wheat was sown.—*Northampton Courier.*

[From the New York Farmer.]

PEACH TREES.

Peach trees may be preserved, by good management, twenty, and probably fifty years. They are destroyed from north latitude forty to thirty-six degrees, by a worm which feeds on the inner bark of the tree, at its root. This worm is said to be the offspring of a fly of the wasp kind, which deposits its eggs in the bark of the root of the tree while it is young and tender. The remedy consists in searching for the openings of the bark at the root, and taking them out. If this operation is repeated three or four springs the worm never after can make a lodgement there. The bark of the tree by this time becomes so hard, that the fly cannot make the punctnre, in order to deposit the egg, or if deposited it perishes. After the worm is cut out in the spring, draw the earth up around the body six or eight inches above the other ground.

Of all the fruit trees produced in this climate none bears pruning so freely as the peach: indeed, it should be treated very much as the vine is. All those branches which have borne fruit should be cut out, if there is young wood to supply their places. Proof—take a limb which has borne two or three crops of fruit, and notice its produce; take another on the same tree, which has never borne at all, and the fruit on the last will be twice the size of the former, fairer, and less liable to rot. In pruning, the branches should be taken or cut out of the middle of the tree: thus giving more air and sun to the fruit on the outer limbs.

The peach tree produces best fruit when the ground is not stirred about it while the fruit is on. When it has no fruit, it should be cultivated as carefully as a cabbage, or any other plant.

The above comprises the most important points in the rearing of peach trees, and good fruit; if attended to, I have never known them to fail, —and my experience has not been very limited.

I repeat what may, perhaps, be doubted, that the peach tree, if the worm is kept out of the root, will live, at least, twenty years; and that

this may certainly be done by attacking them the first year of its growth, and continuing to extract them for three or four years in succession, not forgetting to draw the earth up as directed. Straw, chips, or trash of any kind, serve the purpose just as well.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. R. H. B.

Washington City.

FATTENING HOGS ON APPLES,

Mr E. Holmes—In my communication of 1834 I described to you my mode of fattening swine upon apples. I will now state the result of my experiment. I last year fattened an old hog and two pigs, upon apples, with 14 bushels of oat and pea meal, and one bushel of Indian meal only. I began to feed them about the tenth of the 8th month, and they were in rather poor condition. I fed the pigs about three months and they weighed at 7 months old, 113 and 125. The hog I fatted about 4 months, and when he was about nineteen months old he weighed 415, and the leaves weighed 34 lbs, and 10 ounces. Paine Wingate.

Remarks.—Our readers no doubt recollect Mr Wingate's statements of his experiments in fattening hogs with apples, last year. If not, they will find them in vol. 2d, No. 37, of the Maine Farmer.

Mr Wingate is a practical Farmer—is one of the society of Friends, and like most of that highly respectable class, an exact observer of things. According to some of his experiments, he concludes that the fattening of Hogs in our section of the country unless a person has slops, apples, and such cheap food to give them, is a money losing business—or in other words, keeping hogs upon corn and potatoes alone, will bring your pork to about ten cents per lb., whereas if you have an abundance of slops, and food of that kind, it will reduce the cost of pork to a much less sum, and make it much more profitable. Mr W. brought us a piece of the hog mentioned above, and fattened as he described in a former paper. It was of as good a flavor and of as solid texture as any pork we ever saw. In the thickest part it measured five inches of clear fat. Communities are slow in changing their habits and opinions, and especially farmers. Many even now, notwithstanding the experiments which have been tried by acute and observing men will not believe that apples were made for any thing but apple sauce and cider. And many very worthy men have resisted the march of the Temperance cause because they would have to sacrifice their orchards. And others in their zeal to do away the evils of excessive drinking, have actually cut down their trees. Now we say the more orchards, other things equal, the better.

Apples are as valuable for stock and even more so, as for men. Sheep like them. Cattle will fatten upon them, and pork can be made more expeditiously and economically, by them and we would therefore say to all farmers, If you have a good orchard take care of it.—If you have a poor one make it better.—If you have none at all set out one as soon as possible.

DIVISIBILITY OF MATTER.

To Professor Silliman,—

Dear Sir—There has been, as we well know, much labored discussion, and much waste of ink upon the subject of the divisibility of matter. As the following has a bearing upon that point, and may be considered as a striking illustration of it, and as the result of my calculations was not a little surprising, as well as amusing to myself, and may be so to others, I send it to you, that you may, if you think fit, give it a place in your valuable Journal.

Several years since, as I was sitting by my fireside, I observed several of my family around a table, reading by the light of a single candle. The thought occurred—how great a portion of the light of that candle is used by those several persons reading? And then immediately, a second thought—for how many persons does that candle furnish light sufficient to enable them to read, provided that it could be so distributed that the whole should be used for that purpose without any loss? The candle was rather a large one, and gave a very clear, bright light. I found on trial that I could read very well with my book at the distance of three feet from the candle, and with my eyes nine inches from the book. The candle then would illuminate the concave surface of a sphere of three feet radius sufficiently for the purpose of reading. By measuring, I found that the book I made use of contained on an average twenty letters to an inch, and ten lines to an inch. But as the spaces between the lines were broader than the lines themselves, instead of ten, I supposed twenty lines to an inch, and, consequently, that four hundred letters would be contained in a square inch. A concave sphere then of six feet diameter would contain six million five hundred and fourteen thousand and four hundred letters. This number of letters the candle would illuminate, so that each would be distinctly visible to an eye at the distance of nine inches. Here I would just observe, that the candle was supposed to be so philosophically made, that, whilst it maintained a constant bright flame, it did not intercept its light from a single letter in the concave sphere.

Again, the light, reflected from a single letter, would render that letter visible to an eye at the distance of nine inches, not *in one direction only*, but to an eye placed any where in the concave surface of a hemisphere of nine inches radius. To how many eyes, then, is the light reflected from one letter, sufficient to render it visible?

I supposed the pupil of the eye to be one eighth of an inch in diameter, which is probably near the truth. On this supposition, the surface of a hemisphere of nine inches radius is equal to the pupils of forty one thousand four hundred and sixtyfive eyes. To this number of eyes, or to half this number of pairs of eyes, the light reflected from a single letter is sufficient to render that letter distinctly visible. But here it may be objected, and it is true, that to an eye placed near the plane of the leaf, a sufficiency of light would not be reflected. But it is also unquestionably true, that not half the light which falls upon the leaf is reflected. The light, therefore, which is absorbed, would much more than compensate for this deficiency.

Now, the light which falls upon a single letter being sufficient to render it visible to 20,732 pairs of eyes, and the number of letters in the concave surface of a sphere of three feet radius being 6,514,400, the light which falls upon all these letters is sufficient for 135,056,540,800 pairs of eyes or the light of one candle, should not a particle be lost, and the whole be so distributed, that each should receive his equal portion, is sufficient to enable 135,056,540,800 persons to read at the same time. If our earth contains 900,000,000 of inhabitants, and that I believe, is the highest supposition ever made, the light of one candle is more than sufficient to enable all the inhabitants of one hundred and fifty such worlds to be reading at the same instant. This conclusion, I am aware, will appear to many, perhaps to most, almost incredible; but any one, possessing but a moderate share of mathematical knowledge, may in a short time easily satisfy himself, that, rejecting fractions, it is rigidly exact.

A candle like that, to which I have referred, would undoubtedly continue burning at least four hours. What quantity of light then, to be determined either by weight, measure, or the number particles, will suffice for one person to read for one minute?

It will readily be perceived, that I have proceeded upon the supposition that the Newtonian theory of light is correct.—*American Journal of Science and Arts.*

Buffalo Harbor.—*Important public Improvement.*—An improvement of great importance to the commercial interests of this city, which has been long projected, is, we understand, about to be accomplished, by individual enterprise. Buffalo harbor, as it is well known, is constituted wholly of Buffalo Creek—no part of the lake being susceptible of occupancy as a harbor; and as that stream is narrow, though deep, the harbor extends far inland. A difficulty has always existed and yearly increasing, arising from the crowded state of the harbor, near the entrance, rendering it difficult and toilsome to pass vessels in. Hence it is that the remark is often made, namely, Buffalo harbor is too small; when in truth less than one twelfth of the harbor is yet occupied.

To add to the ease of egress and ingress, and to augment the facilities of occupying and improving all parts of our harbor front, a contract has been closed, for carrying out the original project of Joseph Ellicott, Esq. thus forming another mouth to Buffalo harbor to the Lake, of sufficient depth for navigation, and secured at the Lake end by a pier extended into the Lake. This entrance will be a mile or more from the present one; and by doubling the facilities of admission and departure, will largely provide for the rapidly augmenting commerce of our Lakes. The work is to be completed the ensuing season, and when done, to be dedicated to the public, without any charge or incumbrance, whatever.—*Buffalo Whig.*

New York and Erie Railroad Company.—The New York American states that great progress has been already made towards the completion of the arrangements necessary for the commencement of this enterprise; and that fifty miles at least, will probably be under contract in the course of the autumn. It also expresses the opinion that the company, if supported by the public will be able to extend their road to the Alleghany river, within five years from the present season.

It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, skipping lightly over the thorns and briers that obstruct your way, than to sit down under every hedge lamenting your hard fate.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1835.

FARMERS' WORK FOR AUGUST.

Worms in the head of Sheep.—There exists in some parts of the country a sort of a fly, called by naturalists *œstrus ovis*, of the same genus with that which deposits eggs in the hair of horses, and causes [illegible]. This fly attacks sheep from about the middle of August to the middle of September, deposits its nits in the nostrils of the animal, and causes those *worms in the head*, which so frequently destroy sheep. To defend against the assaults of an insect which sows the seeds of death in the fleecy friends of the cultivator, it is recommended to keep their noses smirched with tar from the middle of August to the latter part of September. In order to effect this it is well to mix fine salt with tar, and place it under cover, where the sheep can have access to it, and they will smear their own noses with tar, in such a manner that the fly will not assail them.

Sowing Rye.—From the middle of August to the middle of September is the best time for sowing winter rye. By sowing early you provide green food for sheep late in the fall and early in the spring, and by early sowing and feeding in the fall the roots of the grain take such firm and extensive hold of the soil that they are less liable to be thrown out of the ground by frost or winter killed. When sowed so early three pecks of seed to an acre will be sufficient.

[For the New England Farmer.]

FALL PLOUGHING.

Last Autumn I had three lots of banked meadow land, about five acres in each, lying side by side, separated only by a six feet ditch, and to all appearance no difference in any respect, that I intended to have ploughed in the fall and planted with Indian corn in the spring. It so happened that only one of the lots was ploughed last fall, the remaining two lots this spring. Where the ground was ploughed last fall there is now growing a very vigorous and healthy crop of corn. The other two lots have been twice planted, and here and there are growing a hill of corn, yellow and sickly in its appearance, but almost destroyed by the cut worm. A. D.

Mr Fessenden—The mention made in your last paper of a Yucca superbum gloriosa in the garden of Mr Winship, of Brighton, having two hundred flowers resembling white Tulips or Lilies, induces me to inform you that I have a plant of the same kind on which last year were more than 500 flowers of the size of small Tulips, all of which were fully expanded at the same time and made a magnificent appearance; and that at this time I have a Yucca filamentosa with 200 full blown flowers of a parchment color, and of equal size with the others. D. Waldo.

Worcester, July 25.

[For the New England Farmer.]

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

Mr Fessenden—Some three or four years since, I was induced to make an experiment on the effect of animal oil applied to the destruction of worms on trees, knowing the fact that oils are fatal to those insects, when applied directly, but the difficulty of giving to each a portion in due season was to be surmounted. I accordingly tried the vapor by heating about a quart in an iron vessel, holding the vessel under the tree that the fumes might arise into every part. This had the effect, but the oil soon ceased to evaporate in consequence of the loss of heat, I then heated it again and in this state inflamed it. While it was still burning, by moving round under each tree, staying five or six minutes at each, every worm was destroyed. I communicated this to several gentlemen, who were induced to try it, and they were much gratified with the result. Since my first, or rather second attempt it has been tried in the same way in Salem, New Bedford, and other places with perfect success. If you think it worth a place in your paper you are at liberty to place it there.

Joseph Dixon.

Taunton, August 3, 1835.

White Mulberries of a large size set out in the fall are more likely to take well and thrive the ensuing summer than if set out in the spring, but on no account should the Morus Multicaulis be set out in the fall.

Another Railroad is proposed from Troy, through Brattleborough, Keene and Lowell to Boston. The survey to be commenced by the middle of August. Col. Loammi Baldwin of Charlestown has been engaged as engineer.

Management of Pigs.—The following experiment was made by a gentleman of Norfolk. Six pigs of the Norfolk breed, and of nearly equal weight were put to keeping at the same time, and treated the same as to food and litter for about seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness; the other three were kept as clean as possible by a man employed for the purpose with a currycomb and brush. The last consumed in seven weeks fewer peas by *five bushels*, than the other three: yet they weighed more when killed by two stone and four pounds (thirtysix pounds) upon an average, or six stone twelve pounds upon the whole.—*The Bee, Pictou, N. Scotia.*

Farmers' Prospects.—The gloom and long faces so manifest among this class of our fellow citizens, is, we are happy to observe, rapidly passing off. Never was there better weather for the crops of grass, corn, oats, and potatoes, than we have had for a week or two past, and these and most other kinds of crops now look very promising.—*Rutland Herald.*

During the late hurricane in Canton, Ill. the wrecks of houses, furniture, fences, &c. were hurled about in the air. In one instance, a fence rail was driven through an ox! Torrents of rain fell, which soon turned to hail. Some of the hail stones are said to have been as large as a goose egg!!! The Sangamon river overflowed in some places, to a width of four miles.—*St. Louis Herald.*

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[The following lists were not received in season for our last.]

Saturday, July 25, 1835.

S. Walker. Dahlias; Queen of Dahlias, do. Tincta, do. Dennisii, do. Romulus, do. Brown's Ophelia; Picotees; White and Scarlet, do. Yellow and Scarlet, Delphinium Grandiflorum, do. do. pl. seedling; Monarda atro purpurea, Phlox tenduflora alba, do. do. purpurea, and other flowers.

M. P. Wilder, Rosa macrophylla, Tigrida pavonia. Dahlias; Queen of Dahlias, Widnall's perfection, Dennissi minor, Inwood's compacta, Picta formosissima, Cicero, Duchess Richmond, Barrett's Susannah, Aurantia speciosissima, Lovely's Early Grey, Maid of St. Leonards, Denniss coccinea, Lass of Richmond Hill, Feronia.

Exhibition of Flowers.

Saturday, August 1.

The show continues to be attractive, the beautiful specimens exhibited this day very justly merited the reiterated praise of the visitors, and the committee.

M. P. Wilder, Dorchester.—Dahlias—Queen of the Dahlias, do. Dancer's Helen, do. Queen Bess, do. Antonio, do. Maid of St. Leonards, do. Agrippina, do. Rosea speciosa, do. Earl of Chicester, do. Belladonna, do. Negro boy, do. Brown's Ophelia, do. Inwood's compacta, do. Widnall's Aurora, do. Denniss coccinea, do. Cicero, &c.

Samuel Walker, Roxbury.—Dahlias—Queen of Dahlias, do. Dennisii, do. Countess of Liverpool, do. Barrett's Susannah; Phlox, tardiflora, purpurea; Monarda Seedling scarlet, do. Mollis, do. purpurea; Picotees White and scarlet; Statice, tartarica; Delphinium grandiflora pl. do. single, do. sinensis; Campanula persicæfolia, pl.

William Kenrick, Newton, Roses—Double Yellow Lily, Var. Hollyhocks, Var. Phlox, Honeysuckles, Coreopsis, Helicanthus, Hypericum ascyroides, &c.

R. Ward, Roxbury. Double Pomegranate, Globe Thistle, Gilia coronopifolia.

Messrs Hovey & Co., Cambridgeport. Fine Poppies, and other flowers.

Also were received from the conservatory of the Hon. John Lowell, elegant specimens of the Yucca gloriosa; Erythrina crista galli; do. Picta.

For the Committee, Jona. Winship.

Fruits exhibited.

Messrs Winship. Pears; Madeleine of the old Duhamel and Coxe, July or Sugar Top, Petit muscat.

Apples. Roxbury Russetts, the growth of 1834, very fine from Richard Ward of Roxbury.

Gooseberries, by Mr Wainwright of Roxbury. Specimens of extraordinary size. Six of the largest weighed two ounces and 11 dwts.

By William Kenrick. Green Ocean, Champaigne, Heart of Oak, Crown Bob, Rough Red, Green Myrtle, Golden Yellow, Queen Sheba, Green Laurel.

By Samuel Walker, fine specimens us usual.

B. A. Houghton, Jr., of Lynn. A seedling from the Prince Regent. Planted in 1830 and bore 6 quarts this season.

Vegetables. By Messrs Winship, specimens of the Egg plant.

For the committee. William Kenrick.

An adjourned meeting of this Society will be held at their hall on Saturday next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

E. Weston, Jr. *Rec. Sec.*

Monday, August 3.

The weather is still unsettled and cool at nights. During last week the thermometer must have been several times very near freezing point. This has not been very favorable to the grain crops, which have not advanced lately as rapidly as they did, and are generally in much less healthy condition. Insects of several kinds have also done them much injury and in many places have almost destroyed the whole crops of cabbage, turnips and even potatoes, extending their ravages to a very large part of the production of gardens. The earliest green peas, in very favorable positions, are now ready for table.—*Quebec Gazette, July* 6.

"To prevent Musquetoes.—Attach a piece of flannel or sponge to a thread made fast to the top of the bedstead, wet the flannel or sponge with camphorated spirits and the musquetoes will leave the room."

PAGINATION INCORRECT

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET,

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1835.

Beans 50 cents per bushel; Peas 75 cts. do.; Beets 6 cts. per bunch; Carrots 6 do.; Cucumbers 12½ per doz.; Cabbages 4 cts. per head; new Potatoes $1 per bushel; Onions 6 cts. per bunch; Turnips 6 do.; Tomatoes 50 cts. per doz.; Scollop Squash 12 do.; Blueberries 6¼ cts. do.; Currants 6¼ do; Pears 2 to $4 per bushel; Apricots, *twelve and a half cents a piece;* Whortleberries 6 cts. a quart.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1835.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market, 510 Beef Cattle, 25 Cows and Calves, 2940 Sheep, and 260 Swine. About 150 Beef Cattle, and 120 Sheep, where at market last week. 50 Beef Cattle, and 100 Swine remain unsold.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*—We quote to conform to last week—a very few fine at 34s 6d; prime at 31s 6d. a 33s; good at 29s a 30s 9d: thin at 24s a 28s 6d.

Cows and Calves—Good Cows are much inquired for.—Sales at 18, 23, 25, 27, 30, and $37.

Sheep—Sales quick. Ordinary at 8s, 9s and 16s 6d; middling 11s 3d, 12s, and 12s 6d; better qualities 13s 6d, 14s, and 15s; Wethers 15s, 16s 6d, 18s, and 21s.

Swine—Market full—very few wanted at retail. A lot of about 150 changed hands at about 4 1-8c, two thirds small pigs. At retail, 5 and 6 for large, and 6 and 7 for small.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK,

In Newton, near Boston. Five and a half miles from Boston by the Western Avenue, and one half of a mile from the Worcester Rail Road.

A most extensive variety of Fruit Trees, consisting of the finest kinds of New Flemish Pears,—Also, Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberies, fine imported Lancashire Gooseberies, selections from the best varieties known. MULBERRIES FOR SILK, at a liberal discount, by the hundred or thousand, including the Chinese Mulberry or MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs and Roses about one thousand finest kinds. Also, Herbaceous flowering plants, Pæonies and splendid Double Dahlias.

Address to William Kenrick, Newton, Mass. Trees and Plants when ordered are selected and labelled with due precaution and care, and securely packed and duly forwarded from Boston, by land or sea. Transportation gratis to City.

Or all orders left with Geo. C. Barrett, who is agent, at his Seed Store and the Agricultural Warehouse and Repository, Nos 51 and 52 North Market Street, will be in like manner duly attended to.

Catalogues gratis on application.

August 5.

MULBERRY TREES.

The New England Silk Company being desirous of extending the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, offer for sale,

250,000 White Mulberry Trees, suitable for transplanting this fall, none less than three feet in height.

The Trees will be safely packed in bundles of one hundred each, price five dollars the bundle, deliverable in Boston.

Those who intend to set out Mulberry Trees this fall, are requested to send in their orders forthwith. The Trees to be delivered in October and November.

It is unnecessary for the Company to make any observations respecting the advantages of a Plantation of Mulberry Trees and the raising of Silk Worms; they will merely observe that they pay cash for Mulberry Seed, and for Cocoons in any quantity. LEMUEL BLAKE, *Actuary.*

August 5. No. 16 Devonshire Street.

WANTED

A man and wife (Americans) to take the charge of a Farm of about 500 acres in the State of New York, Near Green Bush. The man must be thoroughly acquainted with the various branches of business incident to such an establishment, and among other qualifications, that of the rearing and management of Stock is requisite. The wife will be required to manage an extensive dairy. To such a family, that can produce the needful recommendations for capacity, industry, neatness and sobriety, liberal encouragement will be given. None others need apply. ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

June 25, 1835. 6t 4 *Court Street.*

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered by leaving them at this office. july 15.

VALUABLE WORK ON FRUITS, VEGETABLES, SILK, &c.

Just published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or an account of the MOST VALUABLE VARIETIES OF FRUIT, of all climates, adapted to cultivation in the United States, with their history, modes of culture, management, uses, &c., and the CULTURE OF SILK; with an Appendix on VEGETABLES, ORNAMENTAL TREES and FLOWERS. By WILLIAM KENRICK.

A new edition, enlarged and improved. A chapter on "Climate" another chapter on Modern or Landscape Gardens,—also, a Practical Treatise on Mulberry Plantations, and the Culture of Silk, and the whole Class of Vegetables being now for the first time added and all that relates to them.

1 vol. 12mo. 420 pages elegantly bound. Price $1.

THRESHING MACHINE.

THE subscriber respectfully offers to the public a new THRESHING MACHINE which he has recently invented, and which for utility, cheapness and simplicity he can recommend to their use.

The machine, put in operation by a horse and tended by two men, is capable of threshing grain of all kinds, whether reaped or mowed, and at the same time separates it from the straw, doing the work of twelve men by the ordinary process per day, without any waste of the grain.

The apparatus by which the machine is put in motion is connected with it, and it is altogether as portable as a horse wagon.

Its simplicity is such that it can be built or repaired by most farmers at a small expense.

The superiority of the machine over any other of the kind now in use, consists mainly in the perfect manner in which it separates the grain from the head of the sheaf—every grain being effectually separated—which in itself is equal to 5 per cent of the whole quantity threshed. The head passes through unbroken, but the grain is effectually cleared. As to its capability of execution, it will thresh out as much grain as the most active man can handle, and then the cradle into which it passes is frequently not more than half filled.

The subscriber has secured Letters Patent for the above invention. The machine will soon be ready for exhibition in this city, due notice of which will be given, and rights for States, counties and towns then be disposed of.

June 24. WILLIAM LAIGHTON.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber intending leaving this part of the country for the South about the 1st of August next, offers for sale the whole of his extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods and lease of the store No. 414 Washington st—and the stock will be sold at very reduced prices at retail until closed, among which are the following varieties, viz:—

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Athenian Cassimere, Rouen Cassimere, Athenian Camlets, &c.

4 bales of superior Welch, English and American Flannels. Some of them are very superior, and are warranted not to shrink in washing.

2 bales of Angola Flannel, an excellent article for summer wear.

1 bale Domet Flannel, 4 do col'd American do.
4 do col'd Domets,
3 cases of superior English Cambric Dimoties,
1 do. do Furniture Dimoty,
1 do col'd Poult de Soie Silk, at 3s per yd, of an excellent quality,
Cases Irish Linens of superior quality,
do English and American Prints,
do and bales of brown and bleached Shirtings,
do of white Cambric and Cambric Muslins,
do of Bishop Lawns, from 20 cents to 5s 3d per yard,
1600 ps Nankin and Canton Straw Carpeting,
Cases of Taylor's Persian Spool Cotton, at 3s per dozen, or 5 cents per spool, warranted of very superior quality,
Cases of Spool Cotton at 6d per dozen,
1 case of open work cotton Hose at 1s per pair,
Cases of 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinet Laces, fm 9d to 5s 3d per yd.
case Grecian do. superior quality, at 2s per yard,
1 bale Russia Damask, 6-4 and 8-4—a very durable articles for Table Cloths,
2 cases India and English Silk Hdkfs.
2 do col'd Table Cloths, assorted sizes,
1 do col'd bordered cotton hdkfs. imitation L. C. at 9d each.
1 case Linen hdkfs. 4 do American Sewing Cotton,
5 bales Russia Crash,
3 cases Linen and Cotton Tapes, 1 do. English Pins,
7 bales of Tickings, assorted qualities—and a great variety of other goods, which will be sold in proportion.

ELIAB STONE BREWER,

June 3 414 Washington street.

CHERRY STONES WANTED,

For which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the office of the New Eng and Farmer. july 15.

COMPLETE SET OF THE FARMER.

FOR sale at this office, one complete set of the New England Farmer comprising twelve volumes, neatly and well bound, and perfect. Price $3 25 per volume, *cash.* Feb. 18.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES,		barrel	3 50	5 00
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 50	1 87
BEEF, mess, (new)		barrel	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1.		"	11 50	12 00
prime,		"	9 00	9 50
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	20	24
BUTTER inspected, No. 1,		"	18	20
CHEESE, new milk,		"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	40	45
southern, geese,		"	35	39
FLAX, American,		"	9	10
FLAXSEED,		bushel	1 25	1 37
FLOUR, Genesee, cash		barrel	7 35	7 50
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	7 00	7 12
Baltimore, wharf,		"	6 87	7 00
Alexandria,		"	7 00	7 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	1 09	1 11
southern yellow		"	1 00	1 07
white,		"	1 03	1 05
Rye, northern, none.		"		
Barley,		"		
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	70	73
HAY, best English,		ton	22 00	25 00
eastern screwed,		"	16 00	17 00
hard pressed,		"	17 00	20 00
HONEY,		gallon	37	42
HOPS, 1st quality		pound	13	14
2d quality		"		
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	11	12
southern, 1st sort,		"	9	10
LEATHER, slaughter, sole,		"	19	20
do. upper,		"	12	14
dry hide, sole,		"	19	21
do. upper,		"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,		"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,		"	25	27
LIME, best sort,		cask	1 00	1 04
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	20 50	21 00
Navy, mess,		"	16 00	16 50
bone, middlings,		"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 25	2 37
Red Top,		"	75	87
Red Clover, northern,		pound	8	9
White Dutch Honeysuckle,		"	25	05
SILK COCOONS, (American)		bushel	2 75	3 00
TALLOW, tried,		cwt.	7 50	8 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	65	75
American, full blood, washed,		"	62	65
do. 3-4ths do.		"	50	55
do. 1-2 do.		"	48	50
do. 1-4 and common		"	45	47
Native washed		"	38	60
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	60	65
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,		"	52	55
Northern pulled. 2d do.		"	38	42
Northern pulled. 3d do,		"	25	30
Northern pulled. 1st Spinning,		"	48	50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern, none.	"		
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6	5
POULTRY,	"	10	17
BUTTER, (tub)	"	18	20
lump	"	24	28
EGGS,	dozen	15	18
POTATOES,	bushel	50	56
CIDER,	barrel	3 50	4 00

HOLLIS' CELEBRATED HORSE LINIMENT,

For Sprains, Bruises, Wind-Galls, Old Strains, Stiff joints, Swelled or Cracked Heels, and for Horses that are strained in the back sinews, wrung in the withers, &c.; also for Glandular swellings of the throat.

The ingredients which compose this preparation have been carefully selected after many years' experience, and are some of the most successful remedies united, correctly proportioned and happily adapted to afford relief in all the above mentioned complaints; the proprietor feels assured that when once this article is used, it will be preferred to any other, as it is decidedly the best and certainly the most convenient article in use.

N. B. Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Sprains, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness, or Weakness in the Joints, will find this Liniment a valuable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS HOLLIS, Druggist and Chemist, No. 30, Union Street, Boston, Mass.

☞ The Public are requested to observe that each label is signed.

Price for large Bottles one dollar, small do. 75 cents. e29

MISCELLANY.

THE SILK WORM.

There is no form upon our earth,
That bears the mighty Maker's seal,
But has some charm — to draw this forth
We need but hearts to feel.

I saw a fair young girl — her face
Was sweet as dreams of cherished friend —
Just at the age when childhood's grace
And maiden softness blend.

A *silk-worm* in her hand she laid
Nor fear nor even disgust was stirred,
While gaily with her charge she played
As 't were a nestling bird.

She raised it to her dimpled cheek,
And let it rest and revel there;
O why for outward beauty seek!
Love makes its favorites fair.

That worm — I should have shrunk in truth
To feel the reptile o'er me move;
Yet loved by innocence and youth,
I deemed it worthy love.

Would we, I thought, the soul imbue,
In early life, with sympathies
For every harmless thing, and view
Such creatures formed to please;

And when with usefulness combined,
Give them our love and gentle care,
O we might have a world as kind
As God has made it fair!

There is no form upon our earth
Bearing the mighty Maker's seal
But has some charm — to draw this forth
We need but hearts to feel.

Juvenile Miscellany.

SPIDERS.

A few months since, a gentleman in this vicinitg was an eye witness to a mortal combat between a young rat and a small spider. When they were first discovered, the rat was evidently too weak to offer resistance to its liliputian foe; but feeling, probably after repeated trials, that discretion was the better part of valor, endeavored to get out of the reach of its violent antagonist. In this feeble effort, it reminded the astonished spectator of that renowned couplet in Hudibras—

Who from battle runs away
May live to fight another day.

However, not to sport with the sufferings of the maimed mischievous night-annoying quadruped, whose species have made a sad havoc with the family stores, it is evident that the deadly poison of the spider was then diffusing itself through the body. The spider in the mean time, apparently watched its dying movements, and when the rat crawled too fast, it would dart upon the body and give another bite. Suffice it to say, the rat died, and the fallen enemy, together with its belligerent conqueror, who was captured on the spot, were were both secured in one bottle, and may now be seen in the cabinet in Tremont Street, in this city.

The poison of the spider is secreted in sacs, at the angles of the mouth; but in this climate, it is pretty satisfactorily proved, they never attack animals, unless in a case of desperate necessity, where the law of self preservation obliges them to slay or be slain. In the case now in question, the rat probably pressed the spider against the wall, in passing; and the spider to save its own life, darted in its fangs. When once excited, nothing seems to appease their wrath but the death of the object of their revenge. This will account for the repeated attacks on the rat.—*Scientific Tracts.*

To preserve Specimens in Natural History.—To preserve the skins of animals for exhibition, arsenical soap has been found to be the most perfect guard against vermin, and is prepared in the following manner, viz. camphor 5 oz.; arsenic in powder, 2 lbs.; white soap, 2 lbs.; salt of tartar, 12 oz.; chalk in powder, 4 oz. Rub this thoroughly over the inner surface, and afterward stuff the animal for the case.

A certain minister lately paid a visit to a lady of his acquaintance, who was newly married and who was attired in the modern indecent fashion. After the usual compliments, he familiarly said, "I hope you have got a good husband, madam."

"Yes, sir," she replied, "and a good man too."

"I don't know what to say about his goodness," added the minister, rather bluntly, "for my Bible teaches me that a good man should clothe his wife; but he lets you go half naked."

Contentment.—Contentment inclines us to good actions. Innocent pleasures, also, have a healthful influence upon the body and mind. As melancholy and grief wear away our strength, so is it proportionably increased by cheerfulness and joy. The mind would often sink under the weight of its sorrows, if it did not receive an impulse from some other source.

Sadness may lead to felicity by a reflection on human miseries, and consequently make a good man. Intemperance may bring one to a state of moderation by considering the advantages of its opposite. But as for covetousness he that has once given himself up to that vice must never expect it will ever quit him till he is wrapped in his winding sheet—nay, scarce then neither, for he that is truly covetous will not only grudge himself the charge of a decent funeral, but almost of a grave.—*Hegesias, in Savage's Letters of the Ancients.*

Domestic Happiness.—Where will our sorrows receive the same solace as in the bosom of our family? Whose hand wipes the tear from our cheek, or the chill of death from our brow, with the same fondness as that of a wife? If the raging elements are contending without, here is a shelter. If war is desolating the country, here is peace and tranquility. Blissful and happy hours, that unite us together in sweet and holy companionship, I bid you a joyful welcome.

Value of Hops in Diseases of the Skin.—One of the best external applications for many eruptive diseases of the skin is a strong decoction of Hops, in which the limbs or other affected parts are to be bathed several times a day. The decoction should not be used until it has become perfectly cold. In bad ulcers of the leg, the most satisfactory results have been repeatedly realized from this simple preparation.—*Med. Intel*

VALUABLE WORK ON AGRICULTURE.

This Day published by Geo. C. Barrett, THE COMPLETE FARMER AND RURAL ECONOMIST. By T. G. Fessenden. Second edition, *revised and improved by the Author, with considerable additions.*

The first edition was published last season, and the sale was rapid beyond precedent for a work of this kind. The present improved and stereotyped impression has still higher recommendations to public patronage, and cannot fail to prove still more useful to the community of cultivators.

This work has met with decided and universal approbation from the most competent judges. Among the written and printed recommendatory notices are those of the Hon. John Lowell and Rev. Henry Colman. The Editors of the New York Farmer, the New England Magazine, the Maine Farmer, Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, &c. have given favorable critiques of the Complete Farmer. We shall subjoin Mr Lowell's notice, and propose in some future number to publish those of the other gentlemen who have honored the work with their approbation.

"*Roxbury, April* 6, 1835.

"Having perused with attention the Complete Farmer and Rural Economist, by Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. in its first edition, and having recently revised it at his request, preparatory to a second edition, I am of opinion that it is a valuable compendium and useful work. Those who know that the science of Agriculture is so extensive as to fill twelve quarto volumes in the celebrated French work of the Abbe Rozier, and a space not less in English works, will not expect in such an abridgement full details in any one branch of that extensive and varied art. But I know of no abridged work in the French or English languages which conveys more instruction in so small a compass than this work of Mr Fessenden.

m6 John Lowell."

GARDENER WANTED.

Wanted an experienced capable Gardener. He must produce written testimonials from former employers of his capacity to manage a Hot and Green House establishment, and every other branch of Gardening, and also of his sobriety and industry. Liberal wages will be paid. Horticulturists in N. York and Philadelphia, are respectfully requested to recommend any such Gardener, who may be seeking employment, to the subscriber. JOHN LOWELL.

Broomley Vale, Roxbury, near Boston, June 23, 1835.

SILVER FIRS, &c.

William Mann of Bangor, Me. will execute at short notice orders for Silver Firs, Evergreens, &c. well packed and in good order. april 8.

SILK COCOONS WANTED.

The subscriber, encouraged by the late act of the Legislature to reel and throw American Silk, wishes to purchase at the Agricultural Warehouse in Boston, Silk Cocoons, and will pay $3 per bushel for the best, and in proportion for poorer ones. [m6] G. C. BARRETT.

HEIFERS FOR SALE.

For sale in Roxbury, a pair of Twin Heifers, 3 years old next August. They look precisely alike, and are of a fine size. Inquire of Col. Wyman, or Mr Fisher, at his Hotel in Roxbury.

The mother of the above mentioned Heifers was a twin, and during twelve years from May 15, 1822, to May, 1833, had and raised seventeen calves.

june 10. CATHARINE BLANEY, Roxbury.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year — but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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Cincinnati—S. C. Parkhurst, 23 Lower Market-street.
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